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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ubitation wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

How Is It Now?

While millions of dollars are being added to wages distributed generally throughout the country the Boston Herald selects two industries for a special and very interesting comparison:

"The two great industries that lead the pro-cession of prosperity are the cotton and the woollen, and in both of these the advances carry the wages of the employees beyond the boom rates of 1898."

The boom rates of 1893, it will be remembered, were slaughtered in cold blood by the wage-earners themselves, under various

slogans of infuriated rot aimed at capital. That was done by the campaign of 1892. Will the campaign of 1900 see that folly repeated? We don't think.

The Expanding South.

Comparing the poverty, the depleted population, the maimed or undeveloped resources, the primitive condition of the transportation systems of the South at the close of the Civil War with its present state, the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore gives this strong but not exaggerated picture of Southern prosperity:

"To-day the South has \$1,000,000,000 invested in manufacturing, with an annual output valued at \$1,500,000,000, and paying \$350,000,000 in wages. He cotton mills, with 5,000,000 spindles, representing an investment of \$125,000,000, already consume yearly 1,400,000 bales of cotton. It is producing about 2,800,000 tons of pig iron a year 40.000.000 tens of coal, from 10.000.000 to 11,000, 000 bales of cotton, probably 10,000,000,000 feet of lumber, and 750,000,000 bushels of grain, and ts railroads, steadily improving and increasing in

Prospering and going forth to prosper. This vast and growing production must have new and wider fields of distribution. That is why the South, by many commercial bodies, by some of its stateamen, and apparently by the general feeling of its planters and its merchants, asks for the markets of Asia and consequently that the Philippines shall remain in the possession of the United States. Westward to the East the course of Southern empire takes tte way.

On account of slavery the South objected to the admission of California. Her new and mightler wealth, more enduring and diversified than her old, makes expansion even beyond California a necessity to her. For that reason, among others, the business men and ootton planters of the South are resigned in advance to the defeat of BETAN. They prefer business to Bryanism.

Duration of the South African War. The prediction made by Sir RODERICK CAMBRON at the Canadian Society's dinner in New York on Tuesday evening, that "the Transvaal war will be over in ninety days." may turn out to have been true, but the opinion of the gentleman on the subject has no real value. He is a Canadian doing business as a merchant in New York and is not in the way of finding anything more about the situation in South Africa, military or political, than is discoverable by the run of people.

No man who wishes to maintain a trustworthy reputation for military or political judgment will venture to set such a limit, any other precise limit, to the war with the Boers. Too many elements enter into the question. As the outlook now is, however, a much longer war than ninety days seems probable, if not inevitable. The determination of England to persist in the contest continues relentless, and up to this time all the events of the war have tended to stimulate a like determination in the Boers. England, moreover, is making ready for the possibility of prolonged hostilities. The raising, equipping, transportation and training of the great bodies of troops, largely raw levies, which she is preparing to send to South Africa, will occupy much time necessarily. Lord BOBERTS leaves for the field of war next Saturday, but it will be about the middle of January before he reaches it, and the new campaign upon which he is expected to enter may not begin before February. The strategical defects of the past campaign, which he goes to remedy, whether they were caused by bad generalship or the domination of military movements by purely political considerations, are radical in their division of the British forces, and may necessitate longer delay than the getting ready for an original campaign would have taken. He is the most illustrious of British generals, but he is not superhuman, and the advantages already secured by the Boers will be difficult to overcome with the fresh troops supplied to him.

Unquestionably he has proved himself a resourceful and a successful soldier, but his long military experience has been confined to warfare with peoples very different from the Boers. His first distinguished service was in the Indian Mutiny, for which he received, in 1858, the Victoria Cross for personal bravery. In the Abyssinian campaign, ten years later, his service was as Assistant Quartermaster General. In the Afghan campaign he was in chief command and returned to England to be loaded with honors as a victor and to be created a Baronet. In the first war with the Boers, in 1881, he saw no service, it having ended before his arrival to take the command of the British troops in Natal and the Transvaal, in succession to Sir GEORGE COLLEY. He cannot, therefore, be called an expert in the sort of war in which he will now engage against the Boers. Neither can Gen. KITCHENER, who has been appointed his Chief of Staff, be so regarded. It is true that before entering the British army as a Lieutenant of Engineers he saw some service in 1870 as a volunteer on the French side in the Franco-German War, but probably it was slight. His real military experience has been wholly in Egypt, against enemies in fighting whom he cannot be said to have acquired the best training in the methods of civilized modern warfare. Gen. BULLER, on the other hand, had experience in the last Boer war, in 1881, when he served as Chief of Staff to Sir EVELYN WOOD, and accordingly there was good reason for his selection for command in the present war.

Assuming, however, the distinguished fitness of Lord Roberts and Gen. KITCHERER Even a war in Afghanistan and Hindoostan

for the task intrusted to them, as we may well do, it is evident from the enormous extent of the preparations that a severe, and, it may be, a long trial of their quality is not a contingency unexpected by the War Office. The fall of Consols below par indicates that it is the opinion of financial England, also, that a large war loan is inevitable, and the excitement over recruiting in both England and its colonies is suggestive of belief in a prolonged contest. The very circumstance that the most Illustrious General of the British army has been appointed to take charge of the new campaign, with the General whose recent fame has become world-wide as his chief of staff, affords further evidence of the extreme gravity of the situation. England is now putting its best foot forward, exerting its ability to the utmost. It cannot afford to risk a repetition of the disasters which have befallen WHITE, GAT-ACRE, METHUEN and BULLER, thus inviting the derision of Europe. Its military prestige is at stake, the endurance of the British Empire is under trial before all the world. Such terrible responsibilities will have

tendency to create caution in the face of an enemy heretofore dangerously underestimated. A carefully laid out campaign seems, therefore, to be assured, involving time in perfecting the plans and arrangements for it. The peril of failure is too great for England to take any risks she can avoid, no matter how long she has to wait in order to organize success. Accordingly the campaign, so far as the British forces already in the field are concerned, seems now to be at a standatill, awaiting the completion of the preparations for the new campaign, and unless they are forced to resist the aggressive activity of the

Boers it is likely to be continued.

Even if the Boers are compelled by Lord ROBERTS to retire from their present positions and from an aggressive campaign to fall back upon their own country to conduct a purely defensive war, such a change in the situation does not now seem to be possible before February at the earliest, even if it is not delayed until a month later; for we assume that, with strengthened forces, the British will be able, in a new campaign, to retrieve the disasters of the last, so far as to drive back the Boers to their own soil. After this is accomplished, however, the end of the war may be yet far off, for that population of farmers, all practically under arms. without the exigencies of a complex civilization to distract and disturb them, may be able to continue a long resistance as the defenders of a country naturally adapted to successful defence and bristling with artificial fortifications.

A prudent man, therefore, will be very careful about committing himself to a conclusion as to the length of time the war in South Africa will last, and even as to its outcome. The only thing that is certain is that the British Empire is straining its military resources and taxing its military ability to the utmost to force the contest to an end, but the very magnitude of the preparations is suggestive of the expectation of long delay in carrying them to a uccessful issue.

How Far Is Germany Pledged to England?

The announcement that a second detach ment of white troops from the Anglo-Indian army is to be sent to South Africa suggests that there may be some solld ground for Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S reference to an Anglo-German alliance, and that the British Government may have received from Berlin the assurance that Russia will not be permitted to take advantage of England's present situation. How otherwise would the authorities at London and Calcutta venture a second time to weaken the troops mainly relied upon for the defence of Britsh India, when the despatch of reinforce ments thither from the United Kingdom would be out of the question ?

It is estimated that six weeks hence Engwill have placed in South Africa unde the command of her most prominent Generals about one hundred and eighty thousand men. The total will include every regular soldier that can be spared from the United Kingdom, besides detachments from the vecmanry, militia and volunteers with. in addition, colonial contingents, and two divisions of the white troops belonging to the Anglo-Indian army, the latter aggregating some twenty-five thousand men. That all of these soldiers will be needed in South Africa is evidently believed at the British War Office, otherwise they would not be sent there. Suppose, however, that, while all of these troops are fully occupied in that quarter, there should break out in India an insurrection, fomented by Russia and assisted by an army of invasion i England would then, obviously, find herself in a most unpleasant dilemma. She would either have to face the assailants of her Indian Empire with a force seriously depleted by the recent drafts upon it, or, if she sent reinforcements thither from the Cape, she might have to renounce the plan of operations by which she hopes to overcome the Boers. That was what happened to her in 1783. She had to acknowledge th independence of her American colonies because she could not undertake to fight them, after France and Spain had interposed in the struggle, and after the so-called League of Neutrals had subjected her to moral coercion.

What indications are there that England may presently find herself in a similar pre dicament? She would be, undoubtedly, in grave jeopardy if the German Empire would become a party to an anti-British coalition, or even if it would pledge itself to remain strictly neutral. That Russia desires the conquest of British India is as certain as that she aims at the occupation of Constantinople. Steadily during the last thirty years her outposts and her railways have been pushed southward through Central Asia until they are now within striking distance of Herat, of Cabul and of Cashmere. If a promising opportunity for the invasion of India should be offered, the Czar Nicholas II., could no more resist the forward pressure of his people, than could his grandfather ALEXANDER II. avoid the war with Turkey in 1877-78. The Russian strategists at St. Petersburg and Tashkend have long maintained that, after the completion of the Trans-Caspian Railway. an invasion of India would be practicable whenever the number of British white troops in that country should be materially diminished, and should also be incapable of reinforcement. Those conditions exist to-day, and, if the opportunity is missed, it may not recur for a century. That is the way in which Russian military authorities may be expected to argue, and they cannot be effectually answered except by the demonstration, or the well-founded apprehension, that, if a Russian army were to cross the Himalayas, a German army might cross the Vistula.

would strain severely Russia's financial resources, but that burden might be borne in view of the importance of seizing an occasion which might never be offered again. The Russian treasury, however, would collapse under the double load of a war with England in Asia and a war with Germany in Europe. Russia, indeed, might derive some assistance from France, but the French warships would be quickly swept from the ocean, and the land forces of the French Republic would be offset by those of Austria and Italy. While, moreover, Russia was staggering under the cost of military operations in Europe and Central Asia, her naval arsenals at Vladivostock and Port Arthur, upon which she has expended so much money, would probably be captured by a British fleet. That risk, no doubt, she might confront if at the present juncture all her military strength could be concentrated upon an invasion of India, but, as we have said, if Germany has refused to promise neutrality, three-fourths of the Czar's army would have to be reserved for the defence of Poland.

We arrive at the conclusion that England's predicament must present to Rus sian military experts the strongest possible temptation, and that they might succumb to it, had not the St. Petersburg Government been informed that the German Empire could not view with indifference a Russian invasion of India.

Sunshine. This part of the country has recently been favored with an unusual amount of sunshine. The Weather Bureau's latest sunshine map, for September, shows that over a wide area, including New York, from 50 to 60 per cent of the sunlight hours were unobscused by clouds, as large a percentage as is recorded even in some of the summer months. In December, a year ago, the percentage of sunshine hereabouts was only 40 to 50 per cent., much less than it has been thus far this month. Sunshine is an important climatic element, and a good deal of it is a great blessing, but when a long succession of cloudless days brings cities to the verge of a water famine, as it has Brooklyn, it is paying dear for pleasant weather.

Our coast population sees many more cloudy days than do the inhabitants of the far interior because it lives near the ocean, the great source of clouds and rain. But in September our whole Atlantic coast from Boston to Jacksonville had more bright weather than any part of the Great Lake region and as many hours of sunshine as the plains of western Nebraska and Kansas. This is a most unusual record for our Atlantic seaboard and it has been maintained between September and the middle of this month. As a rule, prairie regions have more sunshine, the year round, than any of our coast States except the southern half of California. Even in the recent long period of minimum cloudiness the Eastern States have not equalled the arid regions of the far West and Southwest, over 80 per cent, of whose daylight hours are usually brilliant with sunshine.

We might have liked a little more rain but, after all, the sunshine has been glorious, conferring a special benefaction upon out-of-door life, work or play.

Cyclometers, Birthdays and Centuries. We have here two communications that throw light on the strange fancy that the year to be known as 1900 will be the first of the twentieth century. One is from a

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: My was of reasoning makes the twentieth century begin Jan. 1, 1900. To me it seems identical with a man riding twenty centuries on a bloycle. The cyclist starts with is cyclometer at zero—the beginning of the Christian Era year 1. if you please. At the end of the first mile the cyclometer registers one mile-the and of

This continues just the same through all the centuries on the bicycle, and when the cyclometer registers 1,900 miles the cyclist begins on his 1901st nile, consequently on his twentieth century. Just so with time. Jan. 1, 1900, the calendar in-dicates 1900. The 1900 years have been completed inst the same as the miles on the cyclometer, and Jan. 1 next is the beginning of the year 1901, or

MECHANICOVILLE, N. Y. The other argues to the same effect in

GEO. W. CLARKE.

he twentieth century.

onnection with birthdays: To THE EDITOR OF THE SUF-Sir: I read in your paper with astonishment that there is any further introversy about when the twentieth century be gins. When a man writes himself 100 years old, or, n other words, when he reaches his hundredth birthentered upon and is in his second century. When he writes himself 101 years old, he has already been in his second century one year, and has completed 101 years of his life. So exactly, when we begin to rite 1900 years of the Christian Era, we have comisted 1900 years of it and ommenced the swentieth century. pleted 1900 years of it and have entered upon and

So, the date 1900 will not denote truly the year which will begin with next January, but the year in which we are in now! And 1890 refers to last year, not to this! Here we imagine is the key to the curious calculations that begin the next century with the coming year.

Mr. CLARKS describes the doings of the cyclometer correctly. The appearance of 1900 on the dial signifies that the 1900th mile is done, and that he has begun the 1901st. Mr. HERTER reckons men's years correctly also. For reasons of convenience and from a desire not to obtrude too precisely the measurement of one's age, the custom is to call a man as old as the number of years he has passed, not bothering about the additional days. Time, however, is not counted on the plan of the

cyclometer and birthday table. On the morning of the coming January 1, friends will say "Happy New Year!" The newspapers will announce the "opening" of the new year. What year? The year to be numbered eventually on the calendar as 1901? No. It will be the year numbered 1900, the 1900th year, the last year of the nineteenth century.

New Year's Day will be known as Monday from the moment it begins. No one will wait until the dawn of Tuesday before calling New Year's Day Monday. The first month of the new year will be known as January from the start. People will not wait until February has come before they write January in their date lines. The year also will be known immediately by its proper and ultimate number, 1900, the moment it begins. People will not wait until it is over, that is, until 1901, before they put 1900 on their letterheads. The date 1900 will show that we are in the year so numbered and not

beyond it. Such is the difference between the system of counting by cyclometers and birthdays, and the almanac.

The Denver Board of Aldermen has expressed its sympathy for the Boers. The Chiago Aldermen are full of sympathy, too. The soers may be said to have won nearly as many Aldermen as victories. It is always a pleasure to see these municipal sages turning bravely away from municipal affairs, in which their influence is so powerful,

and throwing their weight into international business. Writers on international law and polities ought to make special chapters upon the functions of Aldermen in international relations and perturbations.

The sculptors in their meeting night before last gave a rough idea of how the city could be The general character of their scheme would surely accomplish its purpose, and would be costly. But the cost up to a very large extent, no doubt, would be profitable.

I do not ask if, in very truth, we must drain the chaltee of Eastern sovereignty.—The Rec CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE of Baltimore.

CHARLES JOSEPH must drain the chalice to the last drop. We recommend him to drink hearty and look pleasant.

It has been the habit of the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee to call it together on Jackson Day or on Washington's Birthday, but the Hon. JAMES K. JONES has an opportunity to make a precedent. The proper day for the meeting of his committee is Bryan Day or Aguinaldo Day.

The Hon. JOHN WALTER SMITH, who was elected Governor of Maryland last fall, was reported absent and not paired when the Currency bill was passed by the House of Representatives. Presumably Mr. SMITH is paired with himself. He was elected Governor on non-committal platform and is supposed to be a Gold man.

THE DANGER IN SOUTH APRICA.

The danger which has been threatening ever ince the war in South Africa broke out seems coming to a head. Gen. Forestier-Walker at Cape Town, in a despatch to the British War office, reports attacks by the Boers on the Bamangwato paramount chief, Khama, near Selika, in the country to the northwest of the Transvaal, and on one of the subordinate chiefs, Linchwe, near Sekwant on the Transvasi frontier no from Gaberones, lately reported occupled by a Rhodesian force. This is in retails tion for the employment against the Boers by Col. Plummer of Khama's men, of which mention was made some time ago and commented on. It is unfortunate that this should be, the more so that the natives of Basutoland, Fembuland and other thickly populated native districts are reported highly excited over the continuous defeats of the British. In Basutoland one of the subordinate chiefs, Joel, has penly declared his sympathy with the Boers. and has only been prevented from joining them by the influence of the paramount chief. Letherodi, who is trying to keep his people Boers passing through his country or occupy north and east of Sterkstroom are reported to be taking advantage of the prevailing con fusion and looting indiscriminately, and the railway between that place and Indwe in the Dordrecht district has been badly damaged by the Boers, thus circumscribing Gen. Gatacre'

It is quite evident that unless some arrange ment is come to between the two belligerents to abstain from employing or countenancing their warlike operations, what Gen. Joubert, British authorities in South Africa against, population in the British territory will rise in self-defence, and the horrors of savage warfare will be added to those of that already waged. The responsibility for this will be heavy and cannot be repudiated too soon.

The news from Natal adds little to our knowl-

edge of the situation there. The Boers, either ignorant of the loss in artillery which they had inflicted on Gen. Buller, or through overcaution and lack of enterprise, appear to have made no attempt to remove all the guns abandoned by the British in the action of Friday last, and Gen. Buller is said to have recovered some of them. This was to be expected, so soon as it was seen that they had not been removed by the Boers. According to the Boer report the greater number of the British troops reported missing after the fight were taken prisoners, and two guns with thirteen ammunition wagons and a large quantity of ammunition captured. Gen. Builer's revised statement of killed in the action on the Tugela piaces the number of all ranks at 137.

From Gen. Gatacre there is no fresh news of any kind and the retirement of Gen. French from his advanced position on the rallway to Coleeberg is confirmed. From Gen. Methuen nothing has been heard since the 18th, from which it is inferred that his communication with the Orange River are cut, and that the Boers, reported a few days ago to be moving south, are collecting at some point infhis rear for the purpose of intercepting his supplies. This probably explains Gen. Warren's presence at De Aar, where the new column for the relief of Gen. Methuen will be formed. There ar pears to be some fear, however, that the De Aar communications are in some danger, the Afrikanders of the Victoria West district, through which the Cape railway line passes, having begun to show signs of disaffection. This increases the necessity of Gen. French keeping the line from De Aar to the coast at Port Elizaboth free from interruption, and may explain why he has fallen back toward Nanuw Poort for the moment.

Pretoria reports describe the Boar investnent of Mafeking as drawing closer to the British positions, but there seems no intention of attempting to carry the place by assault. There is no news from Kimberley, probably for the same reason that there is nothing from Gen Methuen. At Johannesburg certain of the mines continue to be worked under the authority of the Minister of Mines, and the cartridge factories in the Transvani are kept busy turning out ammunition for the eventualities of the campaign in large quantities.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a last resort. suppose you apply the "deadly parallel" remedy to here "the twentieth century begins Jan. 1, 1900." patients, whose and state must excite univarial sympathy. Hoppless though the case may seem, it deserves one more effort.

Kindergarten Teacher-Now, children, let me hear The reply rational, Children — One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, &c.

School Teacher—Tommy, what is a century? Tommy—One hundred | Tommy—One hundred Teacher-Give an example.

Teacher—Give an example.

Tommy—From the first day of the first year to the day of the year before the last day of the one hundred the day of the year before the one hundred th.

Merchant—Mr. Jones, please arrange these cancelled checks in bundles of one hundred and file them away.

Mr. Jones doeseo, marking the bundles thus:

Nos. 1-100

Nos. 1-100

Nos. 201-300, &c.

Mr. Jones seems puzzled at not finding check number zero, so with many misgivings adds check number 100 to his first bundle and is amased that his second one begins with number 100.

Bank Customer—Will you be kind enough to be the company to the compa

Bank Customer—Will you be kind enough to let me have ones for this \$100 bill. me have ones for this \$100 bill.

Cashier—With pleasure.

Counts out: One dollar, two dollars, three dollars, muring: No dollar, Then: four dollars, five, six, seven.

en. * * intervinins and a humired. Here you are, sir. (Customer goes away satisfied.)

and ninety nine. Here you are sir. (Customer does not go away.)

Tarkish Suzersinty in the Soudan.

From the London Daily Chronicle. According to information from Tripoli sources it appears that Rabah, as well as the Emir of Wadai. has accepted Turkish susersinty, having despatched a missive to the Pasha of Tripoli containing a written recognition of Turkish susersinty, signed by his own hand.

It is also stated by certain Arab newspapers that the Sultan is being prayed for in Bornu and Wadai as the true Khalifa-the Khalifat Allah-a further proof, if one were needed, of the special significance attaching to the Pan-Islamic movement of Northern and Central Africa now being so shifully engineered by Abdul Hamid. THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The Vast Return to the Government and People From the Louisiana Purchase. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your

Philadelphia correspondent of Dec. 18 has gathered up in brief space a number of interesting facts with respect to the Public Domain. But there have crept in a few inaccuracies, which I beg to correct. Your correspondent has given the amount usually quoted as to the cost of the Louisiana Purchase, vis: \$27,267,-621.08, and the acreage involved in the pur-

chase as 756,961,280 acres.

The volume compiled under direction of Mr. Thomas Donaldson entitled the "Public Domain" gives these sums, but a more recent and more accurate document, the "History of the Louisiana Furchase," by Mr. Binger Hermann, present Commissioner of the General Land Office, the result of much research on the part of the Commissioner, throws out of the count the Oregon country, for reasons set forth by him, and reduces the total acreage of the Louisiana Purchase to 565,166,080 acres.

approximately, 571,873,920 acres, but this was

reduced to the true figures given by excluding the area west of the Rocky Mountains, and also that east of the Mississippi, which latter by other treaties was counted as a portion of the Fiorida cession, and from Great Britain. Donaldson's "Public Domain," using 750,-961,280 acres, and \$27,267,621.08 as the purchase price, gives the average cost per acre at 3 3-5 cents. But this is much too high. The sum paid was \$15,000,000, as your correspondent correctly says, but there is no fairness in adding to that the interest paid subsequently on the the 6 per cent, bonds, amounting t \$8,529,353. This was a charge growing out of the purchase, and, as we had possession of the territory from that date, the interest should not be included in determining the value of the land per acre. Using, then, the true area as given by Mr. Hermann, 565,166,080 acres, and the true purchase price, \$15,000,000, we get the price paid as about 2 12-19 cents per acre. instead of 3 3-5 cents |per acre, as given in

Donaldson's "Public Domain." This subject has a bearing which is not commonly appreciated, to which your Philadelphia correspondent made no reference. The amount of the lands patented to railroads or account of land grants, up to June 30, 18:0, as shown by the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, is a little over 88,000,000 acres. This seems a vast area to have been disposed of in that fashion, yet it is only a little corner of the Louisiana Purchase, within the boundaries of which most, if not all, the land grants fall. It comprises only about one-seventh of the Lou-islana Purchase. That is to say, the land which originally cost the Government less than three cents per acre was subsequently granted advanced twenty-fold, it would still be worth less than sixty cents per acre, and on this basis the total surrender value of the land grants to railroads would not exceed \$50,000,

When it is remembered that the railroad now occupies the region of the Louisians Purchase, and that the Government has received \$2.50 for the lands on alternate sections adjacent to the ratiroads, it will be seen that the grants to the roads become a piece of wise and far-aceing statesmanship. President Pierce in 1852, when the first land grant was made, said in his annual message to Congress that a land grant was, in its right interpretation, the act of a mere land-owner disposing of a small share of his property in a way to augment the value of the residue, and in this mode to encourage the seriy occupation of it by the industrious and intelligent pioneer. The grants were made in good faith and they led to great results. The Government has long since had the full equivalent of them. As a piece of righteous justice, the credit should be given where it belongs. There are some things for which our people must forever lie under obligation to the great railways. They have made the Louisiana Purchase, which was once a wilderness, blossom as a garden.

W.E. Parson, now occupies the region of the Louisiana Pur

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19

GUSH AND POLITICS. The Roberts Case-The Re-election

Brooks. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of the most conspicuous results of Bryanism. Populism and gush is the development of a maudlin sentimentality which obscures and belittles what are simply legal questions. The Democrats have hitherto held the monopoly in furnishing the public with this kind of stuff, and it is to be regretted that some Republicans at least make use of the Roberts case to gush on their secount.

The Constitution of the United States presoribes the necessary qualifications of a must be 25 years of age; seven years tant of the State from which he is chosen U. S. Cons., Art. 1, Sec. 1, Sub. 2). Subject to these requirements, the voters can elect any sort of a man they choose; neither the State nor Congress can impose any further requirement or additional qualification. But it is claimed that another position modifies this, and, in effect, gives the House of Representatives power to impose any additional requirement they may see fit, and thus overrule the electors. Section 5 of article I declares that 'each House shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members." These two sections, being part of the same article and on the same subject, are what the law calls 'sn par materia,' and are therefore to be construed together, and as if they were written thus: 'No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not when slected be an inhabitant of that State is which he shall be chosen, and the House of Representatives shall be the judge whether he possess these three qualifications." nor Congress can impose any further

tions."

Nated thus—and the statement is a correct interpretation of the Constitution—it is clear that the House has no lawful right or power to debar Hoberts from his seat, for there is no claim that he has not the affirmative required

claim that he has not the affirmative required qualifications.

But it is said that some dozen years ago Roberts was convicted of violating a law of Congress applicable only to the then Territory of Utah, and was imprisoned a few months on that account. This in no may operated to disfranchise him for life, or at all. Utah became a State, was vested with all the rights appertaining to a State, cancied her own laws, and was entitled to choose her own Congress Representative, subject only to the above-mentioned restrictions of the Concitution. Utah was, politically, in control of the Demograts, who had the right of electing the kind of Demograt who suited them, and they preferred one with three wives. There is no law or power to prevent the exercise of this right. The Constitution prescribes no moral test to be applied to a Representative whom the voters of his district have chosen. The precedent, if established, would be a most dangerous one. If a moral test was allowed, a member might be refused admission because he drank more rum or played more poker than the other members thought advisable, or was not in all respects a second Joseph, or was a Spiritualistor an infide in religion. Such tests, if insisted upon, might make sad havoein both Republican and Demogratic ranks in Congress.

or was a Spiritualist or an infide in religion. Such tests, if insisted upon, might make sad have in both Republican and Democratic ranks in Congress.

Nor can Roberts be lawfully expelled. The power of expulsion clearly is to be exercised only for some cause arising during the membership term. A man cannot be expelled before he is admitted. The language of the Constitution is that the House may "punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member." They can't expel a man who is simply applying for admission. They can only determine whether or not his election and his qualifications canable him to be received. Even if a member is expelled, it is no bar to his reflection to a succeeding, or (I think) to the same Congress. When the Democrat Brooks made his cowardly and murderous assault on the Republican Charles Sumner he was expelled from the House by a two-thirds vote. His South Carolina Democratic constituency presented him with canes innumerable, and the advice that they he used on the heads of other Republicans, and by a practically unanimous vote redicated him to the House, where he was admitted without question. The bully Brooks was a fitting and legal representative of the Democracy in those cays, as the polygamous Roberts is its fitting and legal representative of the Democracy in those cays, as the polygamous Roberts is its fitting and legal representative of the Democracy in those cays, as the polygamous Roberts is no occasion for any investigating committee as no evidence or report could enange the legal result or right. To "investigate" is a waste of time and money. The House has no right to "hold up" Roberts, and deprive him of his seat white they are "investigating" a question, any possible solution of which could not lawfully have the alightest effect on that seat and vote. As a Republican who gave his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and never saw reason to cast a Democratic ballot since. I protest against the Republicans committing an unlawful or unju

CANADA AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

A New Danger Imposed Upon This Continent by Canadian Participation in the Boer War-A Warning to This Country. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : That feature of the South African War which pecu-

By this act, Canada deliberately flouts the Monroe doctrine, abandons its protection, sets itself in opposition to the settled policy of the nations of the American continent, invites European aggression, ceases to be a peaceful neighbor and a non-combatant, and is premeditatedly guilty of meddling in the afaffairs of the old continent and of slaughtering the citizens of a State with which Canada has no cause for war: and penalty of the meddling fool will be Canada's penalty. Chamberlain's folly seems wisdom when compared with Laurier's blundering. Chamberlain had at worst, the incentive of avarice,-just for power, land and gold, but Laurier had no motive but overweening vanity and that "vaulting ambition which

o'erleaps itself and falls on the other." Heretofore Canada has been absolutely safe from the peril of war-as sale as an infant from

the struggles of men. We would no more think of aggression against Canada than against Delaware; and, so long as Canada kept the peace, the Monroe doctrine covered it with its protecting folds and it could rest in the most absolute security, protected by the power and might of both the United States and Great Britain. Its territory was safe and its shipping and commerce secure upon the seas. Canada's happy safety is now at an end. Hereafter the Monroe doctrine applies to Canada's protection only thus fare power to annez permanently a part of Canada. But the United States cannot now protest or object if a power at war with England should seize Canada's vessels on the high seas, or

blockade its coasts, or bombard or seize its ports, or invade or subjugate its territory, or collect and appropriate its revenues, or levy and collect indemnities from Canada. The old wolf is killing again; and the young

whelp has declared itself a wolf. Since we live next the woll's den, it behooves us to look to our safety. Canada has brought the wars of the Old

World to the shores of the new, and has invited the armies of Europe to battle in America. The most serious possible menace to the peace of the United States inheres in these new conditions.

The participation of Canada in the Boer was is a direct affront and threat to the United States and to every American nation. In view of this criminal attack on the continent's peace, the plain duty of the United States is to secure immunity from war by complete armament and readiness for war, both offensive and defensive. We must hasten the building of battleships until our navy excels that of England; we must hurry our coast defences and coasts of our great lakes, and place on them a navy adequate to protect our commerce there.

If that commerce is interrupted our industries must cease, our mills become idle and our people go hungry. Treaties or no treaties, we cannot longer leave it subject to attack by a truculent neighbor whose passion are untempered by sense of responsibility, and whose all-consuming vanity, born of lack o experience, has lead it to break the peace and to import to this continent the burden o the competitive militarism of Europe. The close of the nineteenth century wit-

nesses the greatest of anomalies. It has been held that free representative government and world-wide commerce are guarantees of peace and that despotism and seclusion from outside trade tend to engender war. Contradiction of contradictions! Russia and the Czar seek to relinquishing the ribbons for years to come. end war by a Peace Congress, yet its close witnesses a war of conquest, rapine and extermination, wantonly forced by the freest and most commercial of European national

And why was not war made on us? More and greater causes exist for war between us and Britain than for the Boer war. It happens not to be our turn. England's present interest southts toward demonstrative friendship. But friendship between nations is a very tender plant, and a change of conditions may bring different views, and with them may bring to power in England another demagoguas wicked and as visionary as Chamberlain. Then our turn may come, and we must be propared for it or endure insult, aggression, defeat and humilation NEW YORK, Dec. 18. A LOVER OF PRACE.

WAR PUNDS IN THIS COUNTRY.

lovement Started to Help Families of Engitsh Soldiers and Also to Help the Boers. PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 19 .- It looks as if this city was to be the centre for raising funds for the assistance of the soldiers of England and also for the Boers. Capt. W. P. Mockett of Camden, N. J., formerly an official of the British Army and more recently identified with the militia of the State of New Jersey, suggested to the Society of the Sons of St. George here that contributions be made for the assistance of the families of British soldiers who are wounded or killed in the war with the Boers. The project is now in the hands of Frederick Dudd, 31 North Ninth street, publisher of the M. George Journal, who will acknowledge contributions until the apointment of the general committee that is to be announced in a few days. Subscriptions are eing made on official blanks bearing the seal of the society and will be turned over to either the Mansion House fund, of which the Lord Mayor of London to President, or to the Wives' and Children's fund, which is under the

direction of the Princess of Wales. The cash for the assistance of the Boers in to be raised by the Irish residents of the United States. Members of the National Directory of the Ancient Order of Hibernians all over the the Ancient Order of Hibernians all over the country this morning were in receipt of a telegram announcing a meeting of the directing body of the order. The purpose of the meeting is to consider the ways and means for raising a fund of \$1,000,000 by the A.O. H., which is to be given to the Boers to prosecute their war against England. State President Patrick O'Neill and Secretary James O'Sullivan, who reside in this city, said that the meeting of the national body would in all probability be held here, as the majority of the leaders were Eastern men. There are about one hundred and twenty-five thousand members of the A.O. H. in this country and the money will be raised by country and the money will be raised b subscription.

Mrs. Leland Stanford a Poor Woman. From the Chicago Record.

Mrs. Leland Stanford writes to friends in Washington that she has now disposed of every vestige of the enormous fortune bequeathed to her by the late Senator Stanford, and has recently signed deeds transferring all his real estate to the trustees of Leland Stanford University. This includes the largest cattle ranches, horse-breeding establish-ments and vineyards in the world, with various farms, country houses and large tracts of wild land The deed covered sixty-six pages of typewritten manuscript and required \$7,000 in internal revenue stamps. Mrs. Stanford had previously transferred to the trustees of the university all her personal estate, on bracing stocks and bonds valued at \$15,000,000 and, so far as the actual ownership of property is concerned, she is now as destitute as the day on which she was born. She has a contract, however, with the trustees, under which she is to receive for life an annuity of \$25,000, to be used as she pleases, and all her relatives were liberally provided for in Mr. Stanford's will.

The Lynching in Kentucky. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SOF! Mr. William J.

Hunke's advocacy of lynching in The Sun of yesterday suggests a mind discased.

"Col-man," he says, "was burned at the stake by the best citte noof Mason county, Kentucky, and he received his just dues." The neare Coleman was a murderer, no more, no less, and he should have re-ceived the legal p naity of a murderer. "The best citizens of Meson county" who barned him at the stake are murderers also, no more, no less, and they should receive the legal penalty for their crime. More than inurderers, they are anarchists, enemies of society, beasts of prey, and infinitely more cul-

pable and more dangerous than Coleman.

Maw York, Dec. 10. P. BUILER TROMPERS.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The President Sends to the Senate for Batt. fication the Treaty Signed at The Hague. WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-President McKinley to-day transmitted to the Senate for ratification a copy of the convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, and a copy of the declaration to prohibit, for the and aggressive, participation in a trans-Atand explosives from balloons or by other non The Hague on July 29 last by the plentpoten-

term of five years, the launching of projectiles methods of a similar nature, both signed at tiaries of the United States and other countries. The President invites the attention of the Senate to the importance of immediate action on the arbitration treaty. In an accompanying letter Secretary Hav says that the arbitration treaty had been signed by the representatives of the United States, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Mexico, Greece, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Persia,

Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Siam, Sweden and Norway, Bulgaria, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Norway, Bulgaria, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg, Great Britain and Servia. The American representatives, in signing the convention, made the following declaration:

"Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construct as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with or entangling Itself in the political questions or policy or internal administration of any foreign State; nor shall anything contained in and convention be construed to immy a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions."

an questions."

In view of the fact that a sufficient number fratifications will soon be obtained to author-In view of the fact that a sufficient number of ratifications will soon be obtained to authorize the organization of the international tribunal of arbitration provided in the convention, and that the large part taken by the United States in the preliminary work renders it desirable that they should not occupy a secondary place. Secretary Hay calls the attention of the Senate to the importance of immediate action being taken on the convention.

REPAIRS TO DEWRY'S FLAGSHIP.

She Is to Be Made Better Than When First Commissioned, at a Cost of \$500,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The work of overhauling and repairing the cruiser Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, will cost at lea-\$500,000. The estimate of \$350,000 made by the Board of Inspection and Survey of which THE SUN told this morning covers only the cost of the hull work. Half as much more will be required to repair the machinery and equipment. In its report on its examination of the Olympia, the Board of Inspection and Survey says that thorough repairs and the latest improvements are necessary at this time in order that when recommissioned

and the latest improvements are necessary at this time in order that when recommissioned the Olympia shall be in even better condition than when first commissioned. A large portion of the steel hull, both internal and external, requires scaling, repairing and repainting. The magazines, shell rooms and fixed ammunition rooms require general overhauling. The fitting of protecting air screens and special means of reducing the temperature in the forward 5-inch magazines are required also.

The board calls attention to the necessity for refilling the conferdams with cellulose. An examination of the Olympia showed that her cellulose protection was well soaked in water. Agateral replacing of all woodwork with light steel is recommended. The wooden chart house, the board says, should be replaced with a steel one. The bulkheads, fittings and ornaments of the berth deck were of a special Central American timber, known as prima vera. This has been entirely destroyed by some insect. The board recommends that partitions between staterooms be constructed of corrugated steel, that metal hinged bunks be provided, and suggests the advisability of covering the ship's side with asbestos sheathing, as this will reduce danger from fire.

STAGE DRIVER 49 YEARS.

A Fine Old Belie of Early Days in Maine From the Baston Daily Globe.

Matthew C. Webb of Thomaston, Ma., will have been on the road forty-two years come next March, and although the steam cars and the "broomstick" have greatly narrowed his sphere of action, he shows no indication of

Away back in 1858, a decade and a half before the Knox & Lincoln Railroad was anything but a dream in the minds of capitalists, there was a stage route between Rockland and Bath. From 1858 until the completion of the Knox & Lincoln division, "Marth" Webb had the larger half of this run, his route being between Rock-

In the winter and spring, when the "going" In the winter and spring, when the going was very bad, he made the trip one way only, but in summer he drove fifty-six miles regularly as the day came around. The trip one way was accomplished in about five hours, or about five times as long as it now takes by rail, aithough there is no material difference in the prices of to-day.

Before the war the fare from Rockland to Bath by stage was only \$2.25; but during the war, when there was a much larger volume of travel, the price jumped to \$5, and the travelling accommodations were increased to eight large stage coaches.

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large stage coaches.

Mr. Webb male his last stage trip between
Rockland and Dumariscotta in 1873, the year
the first railrend train rin into Rockland.

Nov. 1, 1873, Mr. Webb bought out the
Thomaston and Rockland accommodation, and
for the next twenty years made three trips a
day in summer and two a day in winter between the city and town. About this time the
tracks of the Rockland, Thomaston and Camden Street Railway were laid, and with the nivent of the trolley, the usefulness of the
"accommodation" as a passenger carrier was
sailly decreased.

Mr. Webb noted this new evidence of the
march of time with mingled feelings, but instead of becoming daunted and giving up a
service in which he had grown gray. Mr. Webb
continued his accommodation, and is still a
well-known and picturesque figure on the
road between Rockland and Thomaston.

The stage coach and four have given place
to a humble express wagon drawn by a sing a
horse, but even this descent from the granieur
of bygone days cannot efface the warm welcome which Mr. Webb receives everywhere
along the line or keep him from turning an
houest penny. Making only one trip a Jay
gives him ample opportunity to care for the littile farm which is his pride.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Brighton, England, is about to brave British prod-ers, the corporation having decided to allow "mixed bathing" next summer, under restrictions. In Berlin recently, Arnold Boecklin's picture

"Homn of Spring" was sold for \$12,400, and his "Huntress" for \$4,425. Adolf von Wenzel's "Courtroom Scene" brought \$3,000 and Walter Craue's Bwanmaidens" \$2,250. Berlin is emulating the eccentricities of England A society has been formed there to combat the herest

the circulation of blood. The members show

their seal by interrupting the medical lectures a the University by protests. A new bishopric is to be created in London out of the part of the metropolitan district included in the diocese of Bochester and the archdesconry of Kings-

The diocese will be called Southwark and the thedral will be St. Saviour's Church. A plum pudding craze has broken out in London. One firm had sald soo,ooo pounds of pudding three weeks before Christmas. Surprises are now en-closed to these, rauging from buttons to gold sorereigns and haif sovereigns, gold thimbles and mond rings. One pudding ordered had in it a

diamond and opal brooch worth \$500, enclosed to a

Mountain toothache is a new addition to our bodily ills. It has attacked engineers and laborers on the Jungfrau Bailroad at a beight of 8,500 feet above sea-level as a jumping toothache that attacks several teeth at a time, lasts seven or eight days and leaves the patient with a swellen face, which it takes another week to reduce. After that, the teeth are

acclimatized and give no further trouble. Ne large prices were obtained for the Talleyrand pictdres at the recent sale of paintings and tapesty from the Val-neay and Sagan chateaus, the total receipts being \$52,046. A Gobelin tapestry, "The Two Bulls," brought \$2,840 and a "Telemachus \$8,800. A portrait of the Emperor Paul I. of Russia, when a child, was sold for \$1,240; that of the Empress Marie, for \$1,800, the Empress Catherine II., for \$770 and the Duchess of Courland for \$2,060. A "Meeting in the Park," attributed to Watteau, brought \$2 520. The sale of the great Prince do Talleyrand's library will follow.

A German statistician has been counting up the ooks that have been written about famous wo He finds that Marie Autoinette, Joan of Arc. Mary Stuart and Pope Joan head the list, with over a little Maria Theresa, Queen Elitabeth, Catherine II. :: Russia, Marie de Medici, Mme. de Maintenan and Christina of Sweden, then at a considerable interval by Mme de Stadl, Queen L. uise of Pruss a. Mmes. de Sévigné, de Pompadonr and du Barry, the Duchesse de Berri, Hèloise, Charlotte Corday, N non de Lencios and Queen Caroline of Brunswick. Nine ooks have been written about Katharina von Bost Martin Luther's wife.